

LATEST NEWS OF THE WORLD BY TELEGRAPH AND CABLE.

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THE SAMOAN CONTROVERSY

McKinley's Cabinet Considers the Situation.

A COMPLETE REPORT

Real Cause of the Mataafa Uprising Explained—The Three Parties to the Berlin Treaty Agree Upon Instructions to Their Samoan Commissioners—What Their Representatives May Do—A Scene in the German Reichstag—Our Commissioners to Czár's Peace Conference Instructed.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, April 14.—The cabinet meeting to-day, which lasted longer than usual, was devoted principally to the discussion of the Samoan situation and the instructions to the American commissioners to the Czar's disarmament conference at The Hague.

A complete written report concerning the preliminaries leading up to the hostilities, which was made to the Secretary of the Navy by Admiral Kautz, was read to the cabinet by Secretary Long. It throws some additional light upon the complications prior to the Admiral's arrival, the most important fact brought out being that the three Consuls, American, British and German, at the time of the Admiral's arrival at Apla, had recognized the revolutionists under Mataafa.

THE MATAAFA UPRISING.

The Mataafa uprising after Chief Justice Chambers' decision in favor of Malleoa Tanu, the Admiral indicates was fomented largely by the German Consul, who insisted upon recognizing Mataafa as King. Chaos was threatened and the American and British residents considered themselves in peril of their lives. A massacre was feared, and under these circumstances the American and British Consuls joined with the German in recognizing the provisional government under Mataafa. To Admiral Kautz, upon his arrival, however, the British and American Consuls explained that they had been forced to this action by the duress of the situation. The Admiral at the conference aboard the Philadelphia, having satisfied himself that Chief Justice Chambers' decision was in accordance with the Berlin treaty, informed the consuls that they had no power to violate its provision, and with the full acquiescence of the British and American Consuls he issued his manifesto declaring the provisional government and Malleoa Tanu was crowned King. The counter proclamation of the German Consul and the shelling of the native villages were recounted in the press dispatches which followed.

INFORMATION WITHHELD.

The instructions to this government to the commissioner appointed to represent the United States at the Czar's disarmament conference, which is to meet at The Hague during the latter part of May, have been prepared by Secretary Hay, and were read at the meeting. Although the sympathy of the United States for the Czar's proposal is well understood, the exact nature of the instructions to our commissioners is being carefully guarded. It would be manifestly improper to disclose our official position at the conference in advance.

INSTRUCTIONS AGREED UPON.

Washington, April 14.—After hearing this morning from the British and German embassies, the State Department was enabled to announce positively and finally that the three parties to the Berlin treaty had agreed upon the instructions to be given their Samoan commissioners, and that it was certain that the commission would leave San Francisco on the 25th instant for Samoa on the Badger.

POWER OF COMMISSIONERS.

The instructions to the commissioners are identical, the three governments having accepted a form which compromises the differences that have existed up to this point. The commission will be empowered to deal with the situation as it finds it in the Samoan Islands upon its arrival. This applies to acts necessary to place the affairs of the islands in a peaceful and satisfactory condition for the time being. Whatever the commission does in this direction is understood to be of a temporary character and subject to the approval of the three powers.

As to the merits of the bitter controversy between the representatives of the powers on the islands which led up to the unfortunate outbreak of April 1, the commissioners are expected to make a thorough, impartial investigation and report the results to their respective governments. The latter will, by ordinary diplomatic exchange, apply any corrections that seem to be necessary.

The commissioners will have no power to alter the treaty of Berlin. They may make recommendations to that end, and where they are unanimous it is probable that their recommendations may be accepted for changes in the treaty.

At the British and German Embassies the Samoan commission is considered settled beyond further question, and all attention is now being given to the departure of the commissioners.

GERMANY ANNOUNCES AGREEMENT.

Berlin, April 14.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron von Buolow, announced in the Reichstag to-day that an agreement had been arrived at with Great Britain with regard to sending a commission to Samoa.

The interpellation on Samoa was presented by Dr. Lehr, an extremist Pan-German, and was replied to by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron von Buolow. The whole affair was looked upon as a fizzle and lasted only eighty minutes.

There was a slim attendance of members, but the galleries were crowded. The United States Embassy was represented at the session.

A BLUNDER.

The opening speech of the interpellation, to which the Minister of Foreign Affairs had previously agreed to reply, was not a success, and it was afterward said that the signers of the interpellation blundered in entrusting its presentation to Dr. Lehr. The latter, contrary to agreement, made strong references to economic matters in arguing against the American and British attitude in Samoa, hinting that Germany would fight both countries economically if thwarted politically. The party leaders, one after another, repudiated Dr. Lehr's declaration.

SPEECH FALLS FLAT.

The speech of the Minister of Foreign Affairs fell flat and was hardly applauded at the end. He emphasized Germany's adherence to the Samoan act, the re-arrangement of which, he declared, was desirable to the government.

Continuing, the minister said the government knew nothing of the conflicts said to have taken place between the American Admiral Kautz and the commander of the German warship Falke.

Finally the minister announced that Great Britain had agreed to the German proposals to dispatch a commission to Samoa, adding that Germany would only accept a settlement which would leave German rights and interests unimpaired. He regarded the uncurtailed maintenance of her treaty rights as a matter of national honor.

A RIDICULOUS PARTY.

General surprise was felt when it was discovered that Dr. Lehr was the only speaker whose utterances developed the motive of the interpellation. Dr. Lehr is known as the leader of the *Alle-Deutsche-Verband*. He was frequently interrupted by cries both from the left and center, especially when he referred to threatened economic measures against the United States. The general verdict at the end of the interpellation was that the Pan-German party had rendered itself ridiculous.

LOOKS DARK FOR QUAY.

OBJECTIONABLE BANK BOOK ADMITTED AS EVIDENCE.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Philadelphia, April 14.—Persistent, keen and brilliant argument between District Attorney Rothmel, on the one side, and Messrs. Watson, Shapley and Shields, on the other, on the admission of testimony which may go a long way to establish the alleged guilt of ex-United States Senator Quay, was the feature of to-day's trial of that distinguished defendant, and it culminated in a decided victory for the prosecution. The "red book" found in Cashier Hopkins' desk after his suicide, and upon the admission of which the Commonwealth so largely rests its case, was the shaft the District Attorney aimed at the defence. To pave the way for the final effort to introduce the book itself he succeeded, after frequent clashes with opposing counsel, sometimes bitter and personal, in presenting expert testimony to prove that the book was necessarily a book of the bank, as accounts in the books admitted under the court's ruling would be made intelligible by the red book. The book itself will probably be offered to-morrow.

ORDERED TO SPAIN.

UNITED STATES CONSULS WILL RETURN TO POSTS.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, April 14.—The Secretary of State has directed to return to their posts in Spain the United States consuls who were obliged to leave on account of the war. Two of these officers, Consul H. W. Bowen, at Barcelona, and Richard M. Bartleman, of Malaga, are now in New York. The third, J. Howell Carroll, consul at Cadiz, is now at Gibraltar. The department has determined that they shall all be retained in the consular service, there being no evidence of any personal ill feeling incurred by them. The substitute consular officers mostly remained in Spain throughout the war, and were undisturbed, some even continuing to discharge a part of their official duties. They will also be continued in the service.

WINNIE DAVIS' PICTURE.

PRESENTED TO THE RICHMOND MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

(Special to Virginian-Pilot.)

Richmond, Va., April 14.—A full length portrait of Miss Winnie Davis, done in oil by John P. Walker, was presented to Lee Camp to-night with appropriate exercises. The hall was crowded to suffocation. The presentation speech was made by Judge Theodore S. Garnett, of Norfolk, formerly a member of General J. E. B. Stuart's staff. An eloquent and chaste speech of acceptance was made by Hon. D. C. Richardson, the Commonwealth's Attorney, and president of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument Association. The portrait was presented to the camp by the people of Richmond, in tribute to the memory of the "Daughter of the Confederacy."

ALGER IS ENTHUSIASTIC

His Visit to Cuba and Porto Rico.

CORDIAL RECEPTIONS

Problems are Meeting Satisfactory Solution and He Sees No Reason to Fear For the Future—Found Very Little Distress in the Islands—Mistake to Believe That Fortunes Can Be Made Quickly—Tribute to Our Soldiers—Loyalty in Porto Rico.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, April 14.—Secretary of War Alger returned to-night from his trip to Cuba and Porto Rico, where he spent the last three weeks making a personal investigation of conditions on those islands. During his trip he conferred with the commanding officers of the Cuban provinces, visiting four provinces personally. His reception everywhere was of the most cordial

MR. CROKER ON THE STAND

The Leader of Tammany on His Guard.

REFUSALS TO ANSWER

The Mazet Investigating Committee Finds Its Match—The Tammany Chief Frankly Admits Some Things and Declines to Disclose Others—Daly Relates Why He Was Not Re-nominated—What It Cost Judge Pryor—Mr. Croker's Lieutenant Put on the Rack.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

New York, April 13.—Richard Croker was on the stand to-day before the Mazet Investigating Committee, and he will be on the stand again to-morrow. John F. Carroll, the Tammany leader's chief deputy, was also put through a course of questioning this afternoon. Judge Joseph F. Daly, whom the Democrats refused to re-nominate for Justice of the Supreme Court last fall, told



RICHARD CROKER AND THE MAZET INVESTIGATORS.

The appearance of Richard Croker before the Mazet investigating committee in New York has attracted wide attention. Mr. Croker holds no office in New York, but he practically rules the city.

character. In an interview to-night Secretary Alger said:

RETURNS WITH RENEWED FAITH

"I had no adequate idea of the wonderful possibilities of Cuba and Porto Rico before my personal investigation, and I return to Washington with renewed faith. All that I ever imagined has been more than realized. Under no circumstances would I now consent to the surrender of Porto Rico, which is now our territory, nor would I place the slightest check upon the great work which is being done for Cuba. The duty we have taken upon ourselves of holding Cuba in trust for civilization is a noble one.

VERY LITTLE DISTRESS.

"The problems are meeting satisfactory solution, and I see no reason to fear the future. None of the serious questions which have already arisen or will arise are insurmountable. Havana is beginning to feel the benefits of American control and the advance and development will be enormous.

AMERICAN MONEY INVESTED.

"I was agreeably surprised to find so little distress in the islands. The amount of rations for distribution among the people is rapidly decreasing, and as fast as the people find employment they will cease to be dependent upon us for food. There is no intention of inviting pauperism in the island.

TRIBUTE TO OUR SOLDIERS.

"I never saw anywhere a finer body of men than the American soldiers now in Cuba. They are like princes, athletic in build, and bronzed and hearty in appearance. They seem contented and the United States has every reason to feel proud of them.

"Our officers and men have learned to be soldiers and how to care for themselves, showing a great contrast to the new recruits that were hurriedly gathered under the call for troops when war was declared. Had they had this experience or used the self care then as now, there would have been comparatively little sickness in camps. Of course, the tropical climate is enervating and trying at best, but with past

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of the judicial sales are conducted. Mr. Croker said he had been a member of the firm for some years, and as a true Democrat he expected to be befriended in the way of profit from the sales.

"Then you are working for your pocket?" said Mr. Moss.

"All the time, the same as you are," retorted the witness.

"To the boss belongs the lion's share of the plunder," sneered Mr. Moss.

"No plunder, no," said Mr. Croker. "You can call it what you like. You can call the bill you sent to the legislature, for the work you are now doing, plunder, if you please."

There was loud applause at this and Mr. Mazet said he would clear the hall if the applause occurred again, but Mr. Moss said he rather liked it.

CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

Mr. Croker told the committee that it was customary for candidates to office to contribute to election expenses, and stated that some contributions had been as high as \$50,000 or \$60,000. He said that the contributions were not compulsory, but were in many cases on the contrary voluntary.

Perhaps the most interesting part of the investigation to-day was that in which Mr. Croker was questioned closely as to how he had made his money.

Mr. Croker refused to tell of his private affairs, but admitted that he was a member of the several companies, one of which is the Air and Power Company, with a capital stock of \$10,000,000. He said:

DETAILS REFUSED.

"I've got nothing to conceal. If any one comes to me with a good stock to buy, I buy it, and so would you. I will not go into any details of my private business."

Mr. Moss endeavored in a persuasive way to induce Mr. Croker to give further information on the subject of money making, but the witness refused to give details.

Incidentally Mr. Croker praised Chief Davery and the Police Department, and was on the stand when the hearing adjourned.

JUDGE DALY CALLED.

Former Judge Joseph F. Daly, who was called during the course of the afternoon, said that he had been notified in the early part of last year that he need not expect a renomination.

This notification came directly from Mr. Croker, and it was, he said, the result of his refusal to appoint a chief clerk of the Court of Common Pleas recommended by Croker, and because he had refused to make a judicial order for the removal of the legal sale from the Real Estate Exchange to 111 Broadway, where Peter F. Meyer's firm is located.

Judge Daly said that he had paid \$7,000 in assessments for his two nominations by Tammany Hall.

JUDGE PRYOR ALSO PAID.

Former Judge Roger A. Pryor, who followed Judge Daly, testified that he, too, had contributed to Tammany on account of his nomination. He having sent a check for \$10,000 payable to the order of Richard Croker, chairman of the Finance Committee of Tammany Hall. This check was returned to him the following day, and he was asked to make the check payable to the bearer. This he did.

MR. CROKER'S LIEUTENANT.

Another interesting figure on the witness stand this afternoon was John F. Carroll, Mr. Croker's chief lieutenant. Mr. Carroll did not prove a very easy witness, and because of his refusal to answer questions, Mr. Moss suggested that he might have to have Mr. Carroll sent to prison for contempt of court. Later he asked that Mr. Carroll's refusal to answer questions be reported to the Legislature. The cause of all this was the question as to whether Mr. Carroll had any connection with the Consolidated Ice Company, or whether he held any stock therein. It developed during the examination that Mr. Carroll had given up a \$7,500 position to accept his present position in Tammany Hall, which theoretically is without salary.

CARROLL'S SUPPORT.

Mr. Moss pointed out that therefore Mr. Carroll was without visible means of support, and, technically, a pauper. The witness, however, denied this, while at the same time he denied that he was receiving a salary from Mr. Croker or from Tammany Hall, or from anybody that the counsel could name.

During the course of this examination Committee Hoffman (Democrat) made a protest on the line of questions. He demanded that all the witnesses be treated fairly and that questions be fairly put.

MR. CROKER'S SAY GOES.

"Dare you tell of the money you have received in the last thirty days?" to which Mr. Carroll replied:

"I decline to answer such questions. You can't frighten me."

Mr. Carroll made the admission that "what Mr. Croker says goes," and, according to him also, it goes with everybody connected with Tammany Hall holding office through the good wishes of that organization.

JOE GANS KNOCKED OUT.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.) New York, April 14.—Joe Gans, the veteran Baltimore lightweight, went down before George McFadden, of New York, in the twenty-third round of their fight at the New Broadway Athletic Club to-night. Gans was not completely knocked out, but fell from exhaustion and was unable to gain his feet after he dropped. It made a rattling good fight to watch, and five thousand spectators cheered the victor on.

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ONE BY ONE OUR MEN FALL

Steady Sacrifice of Life in the Philippines.

SHELLING THE HILLS

General Lawton is Steadily Pushing Aguineldo's Soldiers Northward—Capture of a Deserted Village—Sharpshooters Encounter Filipinos in Buses and Lose Five Men—Twenty Unarmed Prisoners Released and Sent to Distribute Proclamations—The Sheridan Arrives With Reinforcements—Lieutenant Meyer Disappears.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Manila, April 14.—11:30 a. m.—The United States transport Sheridan, formerly the Massachusetts, which sailed from New York February 19th, having on board the Twelfth and a battalion of the Seventeenth Infantry, has arrived here after a smooth passage. On the night of April 11th Lieutenant Meyer disappeared from the ship. The weather was intensely hot, and the Lieutenant was sleeping on deck; it is supposed that he fell overboard. Three privates and six children of privates died from pneumonia.

LAWTON MARCHING NORTH.

7:55 p. m.—General Lawton is marching north, along the road between the hills and the lake, with the gunboats Napidan and Laguna de Bay abreast of his troops. The enemy is retreating northward.

On Wednesday the troops crossed Paghjanjan and concentrated at Lambun, at the mouth of the river. After leaving two companies of the Fourteenth regiment to guard the entrance of the river, the troops marched to Longas and found it deserted. Furniture, which had been dropped in the flight of the natives, was scattered along the trails leading into the hills.

FIVE MEN KILLED.

Major Weisenberger's sharpshooters were sent toward Factos, Antconitia, in the afternoon. They ran upon a nest of rebels in some thick bushes which afforded a splendid cover. Five men of the North Dakota regiment were killed and two were wounded, two of the former dying after having been brought to Longas church, where Father McKinnon administered the sacrament to them.

THE HILLS SHELLED.

The main body of the American troops, while at dinner in Longas, heard the firing and advanced to the support of the sharpshooters. A scout, from a hill, saw a little fight and many white coats running into the hills. The Laguna de Bay at the beginning of the fight, shelled the hills, making them too hot for the enemy.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROCLAMATIONS.

The Americans entered San Antonio at sunset with 200 men, with any resistance. Twenty unarmed prisoners, bearing copies of the proclamation of the United States-Philippine Commission, which they had somehow secured, were afterward released and sent outside our lines with bundles of proclamations to distribute.

THE FOURTH CAVALRY IS GUARDING SANTA CRUZ.

OTIS CABLES CASUALTIES. Washington, April 14.—The War Department has received the following cable:

"Manila, April 14.

"Adjutant General, Washington: "Sheridan arrived; casualties—Lieutenant Meyer, three enlisted men died en route. Health of troops very good. "OTIS."

LIEUTENANT MEYER.

Lieutenant Meyer is the man referred to in the Associated Press dispatch as having disappeared in the night. He is Second Lieutenant Ralph E. Meyer, appointed from civil life September 9, 1898. He was then a resident of Ohio. The transport Sheridan above reported, sailed from New York February 19, with the Twelfth Infantry and Companies A, C, E and F, Seventeenth Infantry, comprising 57 officers, 1,796 enlisted men, and 56 women and children. Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Smith, Twelfth Infantry, was in command of the expedition.

DISPOSITION OF TROOPS.

Manila, April 14.—7:55 p. m.—Two companies of the Fourteenth Regiment are at the mouth of the river, two are at Paghjanjan, two at Lambun and one of the Fourteenth and four of the North Dakota Regiment are at San Antonio. The remainder of the troops are at Longas. General Lawton is on board the Laguna de May, and the Cascetes are off San Antonio.

THE COUNTRY JUST OCCUPIED IS THICKLY POPULATED AND PRODUCES MUCH FRUIT.

BRAVE M'KENNA.

McKenna, of the Signal Corps, is indefatigable. He ran a wire through the hostile country without having a guard with him.

EWART RE-APPOINTED JUDGE.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.) Washington, April 14.—Ex-Representative Ewart was to-day appointed Judge of the Western District of North Carolina. This is a re-appointment, his previous nomination having failed of confirmation.